for MEN AND TOYS

At an Immense Sacrifice. We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter

work at a deduction of

10 PER CHNE Bulow MARKED PRICES.

Вили Внотиква,

No. 122, 136 and 140 Falton-st.

At A. BANKIN & Co. S. No. 36 Bowery.

NEW-YEAR'S TABLES

NEW-YEAR'S TABLES
At TAXLOR'S SALSON,
So. 265 and 661 Broadway.
Orders may now be left for Refreshments for New-Year's
Table delivered in any part of New-Yeak of Broadkyn.
Cakes, Pylanding, Bones Turrents, Calciers Salads, JelLies Mottors, Pylandis, Calciers Salads, JelLies Mottors, Pylandis, Calciers Salads, JelLies Mottors, Pylandis, Calciers Salads,
All of the best quality and streamment prices.

Presents for New Yeak.
A beautiful and choice selection of French Ferry Boxes alled
with Confectionatics, Sacs, Bars, Robeaux, Cornets Brancis,
and slorge assertines to Burt Baskets, Watch Cases, Pin-Cushtoos, Sapkin Rings, Picture France, Ke.

Taylor's Salson,
Broadway, corner of Franklines.

SANTA CLAUS'S WAREROOMS!

STELLE'S PATENT FEATHER BRUSHES.

Three hundred varieties for Stork and House Cer. Extra Commons and Funktions Busices, Consider District, Protein and Milleron Dustries, Plano Dustries, &c.

Executive Structure of Parion Dustries for New-Year's Parions Structure & Co., No. 3 Park row, opp. Astor House.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, At Wholesale Prices.

ing his stock of Watches, Jewellay, Silver and Plated Wars, Parts Fans, Carp Cases, Ports Monnaiss, &c., &c., As retail, at the lowest wholesaic prices.

ORDING C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,

ORDING C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,

BEEBE & Co., No. 150
Invite special attention to their No. 156 Broadway, GENTLEMEN AND YOUNG URNES HOUDAY HATE.

RINGWOOD, or white knitted weeken GLOVES, a Loary & Co. s successors, Hunt & Dr. annuary, Lossiers on Introducess of Fashion for Centlemen's Hats, Nos. 3, 4, and 1 Astor House.

OVERCOATS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, At Peale Prices, from \$5 to \$20.
At GRO. A. HENTER & Co.'s
Manusch Clothing Warshouse, Nose220 and 292 Rowery

A. RUMBILL & Co., The right kind of a present for the

One of those fine signated and chromometric.

American Wavenes,

it the new series, made by the

American Wavenes,

of Walthum, Mass.,

The finest and most durable Time-Kenynus ever made.

For sale until Jan. 1 at Manufacturers Prices, by A. Rumpill & Co., No. 264 Brondway. GAS FIXTURES, &c.

GAS FIATURES, ACC.

STRINGE PRILLIN, No 707 Broadway.

Offers for Saie, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid Assortment of GRANDER BROKENS. BY INTERES.

FRANCIE BROKENS. DIRECT EXPORTATION, CONSISTING & MARTIE CRAMENTS. SYSTEM THE GROUPS. INESTANDS. 40.

Plumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as each, at No. 201 4thel., and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-et.

HOLIDAYS.

The best place to purchase a Purk article of CANDY, SUGAR PLUKS, &C., &C., is at the Old Chambers and Suday Manufactors, Candre Manufactors,

Our Charkings-Fr. CANDY MANUFACTORY,
Corner Clauncts and Rindson-sts.

All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted
Pare and Free from all adolteration. Establishment are warranted
for more tion Filip Y ears been celebrated for the superiority of
its memberstern. Brusy & Co. are determined to keep up with
the destand, but our advice is to call early and get supplied.
FASCY BULES, GERRICE, SACE, &C., &C., WILLIAMS
HOLDRAY FREENESTS.

No. 6 MIMEEN-LANE,
FOR THEFT DATE OFFT,
WEDGEHALR STOCK OF
FARCY GOODS,

Toxes Son & MELVAIN, No. 6 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, -GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADUES.—Our lady readers will be glad to hear that Mesars.
EDWSED CHAMBERLIN & Co of Boston, have put forth their CONCENTRATED LEAVES, and that all the first families and Ho-tel-keepers are using the precious article in the making of bread, cakes, rolls, and other pastry, and that it gives perfect satisfac-

For rale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists. GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent No. 189 Pearlet., Ne AT RETAIL UNTIL THE 31ST OF DECEMBER.

Wholsale stock of
Munical Boxes and Swiss Watches,
Comprising a great variety of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Watches
with plain, sugressed enameled, and diamond cases by the best
makets.

No. 21 Maiden Lune, tup states) N. Y.

THE MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT. GROVER & BAKEN'S
CRIMBERTED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINE.
Gand upward. No. 426 Broadway, N. Y.

Ste and spward Give the Base. HOLIDAY PRESENT. A WHEREIGH & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE, at the reduced

prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most ac coptable present to a mother, wife, sister, or friend. Office No. 505 Sroadway, N. Y. TRUSSES .- MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS

office, No. 2 Vessey-st. (Astor House), opposite the charter Silk Elastic Stockings for Various Veins, anoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suppositery Handages. A fody attendant Open during the evening until Jan. THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM, Wholesale and

Catalogues cent on receipt of ctamp Photographic materials for anticore and the trade BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE .- Reliable, barmlesss

and instantaneous, Black or Brewn. Factory, No. 81 Barclay TRUSSES.-Mansh & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS

office, No. 2 Versy-st. (Astor House), opposite-the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for Variouse Veins, Shoulder Braces and Sup-porters, and imported. Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE ROOKs—the most accurate timekeepers in the world.

ARRIVALS .- Hons. Henry Wilson of Massuchusets, and J. H. Reynolds of Albany; Major Hartley of Hartford, Capt. Simonson of Liverpool, H. Jonas | Faitor. of Havana, and L. P. Brown of Constantinople,

are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. Jas. Brackett of Rochester, S. S. Rapler of Penn Yan, J. M. Ball of Canandaigua, and S. H. Wilmer of Cincinnati, are at the Astor House.

Gen. J. Y. James of Pa., Col. S. D. Caldwell of Dunkirk, C. W. Thomas of the U. S. A., Major Sykes of Rendont, E. H. Stone of Kansas, and C. D. Owens of S. C., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. G. Craig of Ky., C. T. Dowd and U. Bingham of N. C., J. Brook Fenno of Boston, Lieut. R. Williams of the U. S. A., and W. H. Barney of Mobile,

are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. T. C. Zeyana, the Peruvian Minister, and Dr. Tap-

pan of Mich., are at the Clarendon Hotel. Mesers, Feris and Sarini, are at the Everett House.

ORYHANS' HOME .- The ninth anniversary of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, took place last evening at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Twentyeight street. The Rev. Dr. Leonard read the annual report, by which it appeared that the institution at present afforded support for 74 children of whom 29 were girls and 45 boys, and only one died during the year past. The amount on hand was \$17,472 80, of which \$1,197 71 was deposited in a bank; on account of the Building Fund, \$21,472 80; of which \$4,000 had been subscribed. A new building had been under way, and was now nearly finished, in Forty-ninth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, in tended for the occupancy of the orphans next Spring The corner stone was laid by Bishop Potter on the 2d of October. The Rev. Mr. Montgomery then delivered an eloquent sermon appropriate to the occasion, when a collection was taken up in aid of the institution.

# New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the

name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publics tion, but as e guaranty for his good faith. Susiness letters should to all cases be eddressed to Tag Nas VOLUE TRIBUNE.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

been a buyer to a considerable amount of the bonds stelea from the Department of the Interior. It is not known whether he means to restore The Postmaster-General has written to the Post-

It seems that President Buchanna has himself

masters of South Carolina inquiring whether they recognize the authority of the United States, and will continue to act under the Federal laws. If they say No, mails to South Carolina will at once

The South Carolina Convention was in session vesterday. A communication was received from Gov. Pickens, nominating as his Counselors of State Hens. D. F. Jamison, A. G. McGrath, C. G. Memminger, and A. C. Gartington. The Convention confirmed the nomination.

We have some details of the occupation of Fort Moultrie by the South Carolina militia, as related by The Charleston Courier. They are, substantially, the same as already published by telegraph, but exhibit the spirit in which the patriotic movement of Major Anderson was received.

The release of the Captain of the slaver Bonita at Charleston, on Saturday, shows clearly the spirit of the organized mob which now rules South Carolina with a merciless despotism. That mob arms at the reopening of the slave trade, and will not tolerate the vunishment of slavers. And yet these insune plotters affect to believe that they will be supported by the public opinion of the civilized world!

It appears by Secretary Floyd's letter of resignation that there has been a sort of secret treaty between the Executive of the United States and the revolutionists of South Carolina, Congress should at once look into this. By what right does the President enter into negotiations with men who openly avow their purpose to destroy the Government? What was it that has covered the name of Benedict Arnold with eternal infamy

In the Committee of Thirty-Three on Saturday, the proposal to establish Slavery south of 36 30' was rejected; and thereupon three Southern members withdrew. Then the rest of the Committee agreed to admit New-Mexico as a Slave State: and that proposition will be reported to the House as the result of the Committee's labors. Some of the more decided Republicans opposed it, and very properly too, as we think.

The South Carolina mob on Saturday captured a United States revenue cutter, in Charleston harbor, the officer in command resigning just be forehand. His behaviour is doubtless the perfection of chivalry, and he will no doubt be rewarded by a commission as Admiral in the navy of the new nation. We do not understand that the United States Government contemplate reovering the captured vessel. Mr. Buchanar probably fears that to reclaim it would lead not to a collision with South Carolina, but to that assussination of himself by some Southern hero, the fear of which he has of late repeatedly and weepingly avowed.

Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, after being enmillion and a half, finally goes out of office because seventy-five soldiers have been moved from one United States fort to another! He ought to have been dismissed ignominiously by the verdict of the proper tribunal. Instead of this, he resigns on a question of principle, and goes home, like the late Secretary of the Treasury, to promote openly the treason which he has secretly used all his official power to favor. Such are the traitors who by a dispensation of Providence have had a temporary emtrol of the Government. But, thank God! another class of men are coming in.

Secretary Floyd has resigned and the President has accepted his resignation!

He ought to have been impeached for complicity in the South Carolina plot to overthrow the Government. He ought not to have been allowed to leave the responsibilities of office until his accounts are thoroughly investigated, and it is made certain that he has not been engaged in plundering the Treasury.

Suppose Isaac V. Fowler had resigned when is robberies were suspected, would the President have accepted the re ignation and released him from his official responsibilities ? Probably he would, if in addition to the suspicion that he was a defaulter, it was proved that he was ;

The present Board of Supervisors meet to-day for the last time, and we learn that arrangements have been made to pass a resolution adding one thousand dollars each to the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, as well as of the Surrogate. It is even said that some Republican members of the Board have agreed to vote for this needless and unjustifiable measure. We can tell them that if they do so, the fact will not soon be forgotten,

We have been favored with a copy of the proceedings of "a large and enthusiastic Southern rights meeting" recently held at Mount Lebanon, La., in which, among other reasons for destroying the Union, we find the following: "Horace Greeley, to whom, more than to any other man, Mr.

If the Southern promoters of revolution must resort to falsehoolds like this to justify their conduct, they will not look well in the impartial record of history. Horace Greeley never said any such thing.

The question whether the United States can lawfully coerce South Carolina has been a good deal debated; why won't some one take up the other part of the subject, and consider whether South Carolina can lawfully coerce the United WHAT IS ASKED OF BEPUBLICANS. TRREYDEP, NOT CONCESTION.

"Why don't you Republicans manifest a con "ciliatory spirit?" we are asked. We answer, What is demanded of us, at the peril of breaking up the Union, is not Concession, nor Compromise, but a naked and absolute surrenter of our cherished principles. Look at the facts:

Mr. Crittenden's proposition is the most con siderate and conciliatory of any that has been suggested by our opponents; and, if we could concede to any one, he would be the man. We all know Mr. Crittenden to be a true Unio sist and a patriot; even when we were under foot, his boots were not so heavy as Too.nbs's, nor Mason's, nor even Douglas's. It would give the most of us sincere pleasure to fraternize with Mr. Crittenden if we coold.

But what does he propose? Briefly, that we revive the old Missouri line of 360 30 and run it straight through to the Gulf of California, giving up all our present and future territory south of it to Slavery. Such is the gist of his project

Now this identical adjustment was repeatedly offered by the South to the North before there was any Republican party, and was uniformly and emphatically rejected. Every Whig and nearly every Democrat from the Free States voted No-No-No! It was expressly proposed by Mr. Douglas, Aug. 10th, 1848, and agreed to by the Scarte-Yeas 33. Navs 21-but was peremptorily rejected by the House-Yeas 82; Nays 121-William Duer, Washington Hunt, Fred, A. Tallnadge and even Jo. R. Ingersoll, voting No with every Whig from the Free States and John W. Houston of Delaware, and every Democrat from the Free States but Ausburn Birdsall of N. Y., and Charles Brown and Charles J. Ingersoll of Penusylvania. Mr. Douglas was then a Democratic leader, yet he did not secure a single vote in the House from the then strongly Democratic North-West-Messrs. O. B. Ficklin, ABRAHAM LEXCOLN John A. McClernand, Robert Smith Thomas J. Turner, and John Wentworth from his own State (all of them Democrais but Lincoln) voting No-Mr. Wm. A. Richardson, absent or silent, Messrs, Ficklin, McClernand, Richardsen, and we believe Smith also, are and ever have been devoted to Mr. Douglas's fortunes; but they could not support him in this. The cheme was presented again and again, with like result. Yet now the North is required to assent to this very project under penalty of breaking up

Well: suppose we were to assent; what then Do the Nullifiers propose to be satisfied with this? Certainly not. There is not the least security that this bargain would be better kept than the old Missouri Compromise was. It does not at all meet the Fire-Eaters' de nand that slaves shall be recognized and protected as property wherever they may be foun!. No one even asserts that South Carolina would desist from her antics, or that her backers would cease to plot treason, if Mr. Crittenden's project were adopted. We should surrender New-Mexico, Arizona and Southern Utah at once to Slavery, with Sonora, Duraugo, Chihuahun and lower California in the not distant future, without even an assurance that the new-born nation on the Santes would recognize Mr. Lincoln as President, nor that Gov. Wise would desist from his preparations for fighting us "in the Union" by seizing the Federal City and preventing by force of arms the new President's inauguration. In short, to assent to Mr. Crittenden's project is to concede verything and secure nothing.

-Let us turn to the ultimatum of another sort of Unionist-the Hon, and Rev. Henry W. Hiliard of Alabama-who, after devoting the late Summer and Fall to oratorical efforts for th salvation of the Union, returns to the charge in a fresh letter to August Belmont and others, wherein he arraigns the Free States for various alleged delinquencies as if they were so many negroes and he owned them, coming to the point as follows:

" The South feels her streamh-with a cotton crop of five mi ions of bales—with a soil inexhaustible—able to live without im norting a single article outside of her own limits—her very staph hat her people, thoroughly aroused, will prefer to sever the tie my new terms for the perpetuation of the Government.

"The laws which have been passed in several of the States bindering the return of fugitive slaves, ought to be promptly epealed, and every measure of conciliation adopted by Congres not applies to the present troubles.
"The South ought to be assured that her equality in the Unio

shall be respected, and that her people shall be admitted to a fa-participation in the benefits of this Government; that they are on the right of settling with their property in the territorie

That is to say: The Rev. Hilliard, being a Unionist, only insists on the opening of all the Territories to Slavery, under the protection of a Congressional Slave-Code, with a repeal or all Personal Liberty bills, &c., &c. These points being conceded, the Rev. gentleman in clines to think-though he is by no means sure of it-that the Cotton Republic might be foregone

and the Union allowed to limp along a vaile -Now let us hear from a Secessionist; for it is always best to deal with those you are to conciliate at first hand, rather than through in termediates who are but half-way in earnest. The Fire-Esters are the boys to be placated; and here is what one of them says will be satisfactory. We quote from The Montgomery Ma" Alebama:

A friend of ours, who is known as a most eagacious busine man, as well as a prominent member of the Eaprist Church, sub-mitted lately to a mutual friend his idea of the basis on which of Slavery. We do not know-though we hate comp

fide would perform her part of the agreement, mand, and what the North will not only have to car will have to perform, if the Union is preserved and he South

1. Take Giddings, Slade, Gerrit Smith, Seward, Hale, Burlin

game, Greeley, and all other abolition leaders of the Press, Chure and State, considering them upon the evidence before the work as traitors of the most abominable character, and either send then to prison for life, hang them, or exile them where the beasts of sinbabited island can prey upon them. 2. Every State which has passed what are called Personal

Liberty laws, nullifying the Fugitive Stave law, repeal them n the South, and also all that are in Canada, and pay two hund red dollars per anoun hire for the men, and one hundred and fifty dollars hire for the women, from the time of their escape to

the time of surrender. " 4. Surrender immediately, dead or alive, the confederates of 5. Hang Lincoln and Hamlin on the same gallows on which John Brown was henged.

introduce the subject, either by petition or otherwise. Into its halls, and make the ponishment imprisonment for life "7. An act, roaking it piracy for any man to circulate incend ary matter, written, printed, or verbal, in any form whatever, i private or from the pulpit, and upon conviction thereof before the proper Court of the United States, imprisonment for life. An act also regarding it an offence against the Constitutio and both as piracy and treason, for any man in the Free States

to aid a fugitive slave to escape, or to be found with him, and let P. Let Congress proceed to repeal the present tariff law ; I mean all the tariff acts that have ever been passed, and pass a bill

making the toriff ad colorem, say not exceeding twenty per cent, which will be sufficient for an economical administrative

overnment.

10. Repeal the laws protecting the Northern shipowners, and

allow on the cuttre' American coast free and liberal competition, by admitting fereign ships to compete for freight, &c.

11. Repeal the laws protecting fishing interests. "The South cannot honorably secret less. As a citizen, I would be willing to have peace, and stay in the Union on these

-Here is a man who talks to the purpose. If

we are going to buy a peace of the Nullifiers and Disunionists, the right way is to give them their price, and not stand higaling and dickering with betweens, who are without authority in the premises, and who are certain to be repudiated by those they undertake to placate. If we are to bribe them into good behavior at all, better begin by giving them what will satisfy them. It will cost less this way in the end, beside saving any amount of bother and uncertainty. The country wants peace-wants at all events to know what she is to depend upon. Giving up New-Mexico and Arizona to the National vulture will subserve no good end, but only purchase a temporary lull at the cost of future distractions. Let us see it out!

### A WORD TO THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Republican caucus at the opening of the list Legislature Mr. Milliken of Westchester offered a resolution pledging its nominees not themselves to ask for or accept any extra compensation beyond the amount allowed by the law then existing, and not to appoint more subordinates than the law then permitted, unless specially authorized so to do by a vote of the Assembly. This resolution was a well-intended blow at two long-standing abuses-the appointment of many extra officers at the opening of the session, who, after serving three months, have a valid claim for pay, and the donating to all officers a large amount of extra compensation. The resolution passed with little or no opposition, and its nominees, by accepting the nominations, certainly bound themselves, as honorable men, to earry out its policy. It excited however, great indignation among the army of office-seekers outside. The next day, the first of the session, on Mr. Milliken's motion, a committee was appointed to report "whether any, and, if so, how many, additional officers and subordinates of the Assembly may be necessary for the transaction of the business thereof, and what compensation should be allowed "them." In a day or two this committee made a report, which seemed to show that they had been looking in the wrong direction, for they stated that, after diligent inquiry, they " find that no officers or subordinates in addition to those employed in the Assembly at the · last session of the Legislature are necessary for the transaction of the business thereof, and they therefore reported a resolution recom mending the appointment of the usual number of officers, with a provision that "no extra compensation shall be allowed to any officer of enbordinate." This resolution was, for technieat reasons, referred back to the Committee, with directions to report by ball, and, on motio of Mr. McQuade, the Speaker was authorized to appoint the same number of officers and messengers of the House that were appointed at the last session," "to serve until the passage of the bill to be reported by the Select Committee." The Clerk was authorized to do the same thing in his department. The next step was for Mr. Milliken's Committee to disregard the directions of the Assembly, a duty to which they so sedulously devoted themselves that they never reported any bill at all. The obvious and intended result of this little contrivance was to comber the floor of the Assembly chamber for the entire session with "the usual number of "efficers and subordinates," a number far in excess of that allowed by law, and to avoid entirely, so far as the appointment of subordinates was-

in force, provides for a chief clerk of the Senate. one of the Assembly, and three deputy clerks of the Senate and four of the Assembly, a sergeantat-arms and assistant, and doorkeeper and assistant in each House, a librarian and assistant in the Assembly, and three messengers in the Senate and ten in the Assembly. It seems to us that eleven officers for a Senate of thirty-two members, and twenty-one for an Assembly of one bundred and twenty-eight members, is a tolerably liberal supply. The Legislature chose to think differently, and each House proceeded, by a simple resolution passed by and in terms applicable only to itself, to override and nullify a law then and now remaining unrepealed on the statute book, which, after authorizing the officers we bave named, expressly says, "and beside the officers above-named, none other or others "shall be employed and paid except by "bill for that purpose." In this way, before the Legislature had fairly settled down to its work we find the Senate possessed of five clerks, two librarians, a sergeantat-aims and assistant, a postmaster and assistant. four doorkeepers, a janitor, a superintendent, and ten messengers-in all twenty-seven officers, or nearly one to each Senator-while the Assembly had seven clerks, a sergeant-at-arms and assistant, a postmaster and assistant, a keeper, a janitor, twelve doorkeepers, and twenty-five messengers-in all fifty officers. What a large portion of this army of officials found to do, beside lobbying, we have been unable to ascertain. On inquiring in a source likely to be well informed, we learned that the postmasters devoted themselves to keeping off of each others' toes, and that the jamiter of each chamber lighted the lamps, while the keepers brought in the water. The superintendent of the Capite, who has charge of the entire building, and is independent of the Legislature, cares for the heating and cleanliness

concerned, the directions of the resolution of the

Republican caucus.

The two Houses having possessed themselves of a crowd of officers in violation of law, of course resolved to disregard the law in the matter of paying them. Near the close of the session the Committee of Ways and Means brought in the Appropriation bill, and the Supply bill, so-called. The former contained an appropriation of \$96,000 in gross, from which, or from a similar sum appropriated by the previous Legislature, the members and the usual officers receive their pay. In the Supply bill they inserted nothing for extra compensation, presuming that the resolution of the Republican caucus and its quasi indersement by Milliken's Committee in the Assembly meant something. But the members of the Legislature knew that that was all for Buncombe, and they proceeded to vote extra compensation to one and all of the officers. The

of the provision that " no extra compensa-"tion shall be made to the officers above-named | consequences. "on any pretense whatever," were each voted \$300 extra without "any pretense whatever," and \$500 each under the pretense of "extra " clerk bir;" and \$250 each " for indexing the "icurnals and documents," though in the same bill the Secretary of State gets \$300 for index-

ing the laws and documents, and though the law says expressly that the clerks shall make the ndex without " any other compensation or allow-" ance" than the salary. The chief clerks therefore get \$2,250 each for a hundred days work. or at the rate of about \$8,000 a year. Then we find a journal clerk in the Assembly, who gets \$1,000 instead of \$600, and adds to that \$100 as clerk of a committee; a junior deputy clerk, and an engrossing clerk in the same House, who receive \$860 and mileage each instead of \$600, and an assistant clerk who, in consideration of his profits from the lobby, modestly contents bimself with \$900 where the law said he should have \$600. And so we might go on through the whole army of the officers of the two Hones, amounting to nearly eighty in all, ndependently of the firemen and watchmen, which latter got \$1 50 extra per day, and come nearer earning it to these who made bigger grabs, The result of ell this may be thus briefly stated: The Constitution, by a provision so clear that even our legislators of last Winter did not dare to disregard it, fixes the pay of the members of the Legislature at such rates that, for both Houses, it cannot exceed \$55,000. The law fixes the number and pay of the officers at something ess than \$11,000 in the aggregate. The legal compensation of members and officers cannot, therefore, exceed \$66,000, and yet, by increasing the number and compensation of the efficers, this sum was last year, as it had been in previous years, run up considerably over \$100,000 - the item compensation to officers figuring for nearly \$40,000 in this total. By means of postage, buying books, and furnishing each member of the two Houses, all the officers, and some forty reporters, with orders for \$30 worth of stationers each (which orders nine-tenths of the recipients sell in the street), the annual expense of legislation is increased to about \$120,000, beside at least \$50,000 for printing. Will not the members of the Legislature who

assemble at Albany to-morrow ponder upon these facts? We insist that the law of 1853 is quite liberal enough in its rates of compensation, and if there be a necessity for more officers than that law allows-which we do not admit-let the law be amended in the proper way, instead of being nullified by a mere resolution.

To you, Republican members of the Legislature, we have a word to say in conclusion: Last Winter Eleazer A. Williams, Joseph Ball, C. L. Curtis and Bradford Davis, sought and obtained from the Republican caucus, the nomination, which was equivalent to an election, to the offices of Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and Assistant-Doorkeeper of the Assembly respectively. They accepted these nominations from a caucus which had just passed a resolution declaring "that in "accepting these nominations they respectively · pledge themselves not to ask or receire any extra compensation," and yet in spite of this pledge these men, all of them, accepted and received a considerable amount of extra compensation. Some, if not all of these men, are caudidates for refelection. Will you not spare them the temptation of breaking other pledges, and will you not put in their places men whose integrity will resist a hundred days' stay at Albany

#### FILLIGUSTERISM IN THE WEST INDIES.

A telegraphic dispatch from Baltimore, publisted on Saturday, announced that an arrival at that port from St. Domingo, brought intelligence of an "outrage" by the Dominican Government on American citizans in the Island of Alto Veta. These citizens, it is said, were taken prisoners and carried to St. Domingo, and their property on this Island, "in the Caribbean Sea" destroved. The Island of Alto Veta is undoubtedly in the Caribbean Sea. So the Island of Nantucket is in the Atlantic Ocean; but this no more certainly belongs to Massachuseits on the coast of which it lies, than that does to the Republic of Playti. Alto Veta is, we believe, even pearer to the coast of Hayti than Nantucket is to that of Cape Cod, and it has been, for two centuries, in the legal possession of Havti or St. Domingo, under either the Spanish or the Independent Covernment. The description of its locolity of " in the Caribbean Sea" is meant to convey the false impression that the Government of Hayti had gone far beyond its own legitimate borders to break up a lawful American settle-

Alto Veta is a guano island, and has, we presame, been squatted upon by the same Baltimore Guaso Company which, some time since, took possession of the Island of Stuyage, another dependency of Hayti, in spite of the protest, urged at the time upon the Federal Government of the United States, by Mr. B. C. Clark of Boston, Soulouque's Copsul General in this country This land-piracy was defended by Gen. Cass on the ground that present occupation did not necessarily involve permanent possession. The island is valuable only for its guano, and its surrender again to Hayti, when that was exhausted, would be to return, if it should ever be given back, only an empty shell from which the meat had been extracted. The Government of Hayti, hewever, was compelled to submit, as a ship-ofwar was sent to protect the guano-diggers. President Jeffrard, nevertheless, seems not to have forgotten the rights of his country, and, watching his opportunity, has broken up the nest of squatter-sovereigns upon Alto Veta. Hayti, as well as Cuba, is among the coveted

reasures of the Slavery propagandists of the South. It has been easy to begin with guano islands, and such projects have disarmed suspicion at the same time they have proved profitade adventures. The act of taking possession of the islands was virtually an act of war, but the people upon whom the outrage was committed are negroes, for whose rights we have no more respect abroad than we have at home-as, indeed, how should we? The guano company, however, may thank God and take courage, should the proposed Compromise of protecting Slavery in all Territory, to be acquired south of 36 30, be accomplished. It will be worth while then to still push their mercantile fillibusterism, watching and waiting for the opportunity of Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly, in- extending it by force of arms from the smaller stead of \$1,200, which the law under which to the larger island. A war with France or

they were appointed says shall be, "in lies of England, or both, may be one of the results of all the compensation," and in violation that movement, but when we make the Compromise we must count the cost, and accept the

## NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. Webster, on and after the 7th of March, 1850, opposed the application by Congress of any Anti-Slavery ordinance to New Moxico, because he thought it needless or improper to " research "the laws of God," (which is just what we think the best business that any Congress or any Legislature can be doing). Mr. Washington Hunt last Summer scouted the notion of New-Mexico ever becoming a Slave State, and taiked about a reward of \$1,000 for the discovery of a slaveholder who even wished to take his slaves thither. And now it seems that the virtual surrender of New-Mexico to Slavery is gravely meditated by leading Republicans at Washington !

Had New-Mexico been made a State in 1850, under Gen. Taylor's Administration, it would, to a moral certainty, have been a Free State. But times are bravely altered under the two last Democratic Administrations. The most insidious and systematic efforts have been made to plant Slavery there, and not without success. Zealous Slavery Propagandists fill all the important Federal effices. Pre-Slavery Army officers have been sent there, taking slaves with them. The Border - Ruffians who were finally beaten out of Kensas have migrated thither in platoons, and some of them have been appointed to important Federal posts. A Slave Code of signal atrocity and inhumanity has been put through the Territorial Legislature, and is now in full force. The scum of Southern rascaldom, driven out of California by the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, has drifted into Arizona and found lodgment there, In fine, everything conspires to make New-Mexico, if now admitted, a Slave State.

The mass of the people are Mexicans-a hybrid race of Spanish and Indian origin. They are ignorant and degraded, demoralized and priest-ridden. The debasing Mexican system of Pennage-a modified Slavery-is still maintained there. A few able and unscrupulous men control everything. The masses are their blind, facile tools. There is no Press of any account; no Public Opinion; of course, no Republican party. Slavery rules all.

Let Mr. Lincoln be inaugurated and make his appointments, and we trust all this will soon change for the better. New-Mexico does not desire admission as a State; is not prepared nor fit for it. To admit her now is simply to make her over to Slavery-the scheme has no other purpose. Not a Southern vote would be east for her admission but upon the understanding that for Slavery it is now or never. In short, to admit her is but another mode of running the Missouri line, and carrying it further North than

Though it is said that Republicans on the Perilous Committees have agreed to this dedge, we trust they will reconsider the matter. If you want to make concessions to Slavery, make them outright, and not pretend to lose them by playing with cogged dice. Let us preserve at least our self-respect.

## THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The N. V. Times Las an article in behalf of Mr. Littlejohn's reflection as Speaker, whereof the gist is as follows:

"We feel no special interest in the contest for Speaker, fur ther than to have it decided upon fair grounds, and is a manner consistent with justice and truth. We have known Mr. tittle-john, in private life and in public office, for ten years, and we clieve all the aspersions upon his character in which Tan Taim we has so libers; Indulged, as wanten and atterly base less. We believe him to be an honorable and an apright man-wholly incapable of betraying a public trust. We should differ ter. We should not have voted for the City R silroad bills as he did-either before or after they had been vetered by Gov. Morgan. But we cannot subscribe to the doctrine that he was obliged to change his vote because the Governor had vetoed the at He had a perfect right to his own opicions, and it

"The position that the Republican members were compelled group. And the vehemence with which it is orged against Mr. Li tlejohn's election to the Speakership, seems to indicate that it

is used mainly as a cover for other motives." -It seems to us that this allusion to "other " motives" is not a happy one; but others will judge. Mr. Littlejohn was Speaker and virtual leader of the last Assembly, whose doings were intensely, and we think deservedly, unpopular, We desire Mr. Littlejohu's defeat, because we want a new leaf turned over and a radically different policy inaugurated from that which prevailed last Winter. We want retrenchment to replace prodigality, integrity to supersede corruption; we want a régime that will render it profitable for the George Laws and other wholesale dealers in legislation to spend their time elsewhere than in Albany this Winter; and to this end we want some man like Lucius Robinson to fill the chair of the Assembly instead of De Witt C. Little-

-As to the Governor's vetoes of the City Railroads and West Washington Market bills, we do not hold any man obliged to vote in accordance with those vetoes because the Gove nor was on this side or on that, but because the reasons therein embodied were plainly unanswerable. Even The Times in effect admits this. And Mr. Littlejohn and Mr. Raymond both know that those bills could not have passed had not a large proportion of the members expected to derive personal advantage from their passage. It is just as notorious at Albany that they were put through by venality-by corruption-as that they passed at all. Now, it does not meet the exigeney to say "Mr. Littlejohn was not paid for his vote." Who said he was? But Mr. Littlejohn could not have been ignorant of the influences by which the Legislature was surrounded. the inducements and expectations by which too many of its members were swayed; and he ought to have stood by the Governor in resisting and defeating them. He saw fit to take the other side; and we leave him to the company he has chosen. How any man can have earnestly, heartily approved the Governor's vetoes, yet now vote to reelect as Speaker their ablest and most effective antagonist, we do not understand,

#### WHY DON'T MR. LINCOLN SPEAK OUT, AND CALM THE SOUTH?

The Hon, Henry W. Hilliard of Alabama, who served in Congress with Mr. Lincoln, and knows how groundless are the Southern misrepresentations of his character and views, in his letter to Belmont and others, thus silences the clamor for a soething declaration from Mr. Lincoln:

"It is supposed very generally that we apprehend some immend phale laterference with our rights; and we are appealed to by part, we are peninded that his character is conservative-that by will see the law providing for the return of fuglifies slaves.